

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION**

**ORDER NO. R2-2003-0062
NPDES GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAG382001**

**REGION WIDE GENERAL NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION
SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM SURFACE WATER
TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR POTABLE SUPPLY (GENERAL PERMIT)**

June 18, 2003

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CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, hereinafter called the Board, finds that:

General

- 1 *Authority.* States may request authority from U.S. EPA to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, (CFR), Part 122.28. On June 8, 1989, the State Water Resources Control Board (the State Board) submitted an application to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) requesting revisions to its NPDES Program in accordance with 40 CFR 122.28, 123.62, and 403.10. The application included a request to add general permit authority to its approved NPDES Program. On September 22, 1989, the U.S. EPA, Region 9, approved the State Board's request and granted authorization for the State to issue general NPDES permits.
2. *Coverage.* This National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit regulates discharges from surface water treatment facilities (See finding below for description of surface water treatment facility). This General Permit does not cover discharges from membrane filtration processes. However, this General Permit can cover other discharges from membrane filtration facilities, which are similar to those from a surface water treatment facility. These include product water from pipeline breaks, and raw water bypasses. The following are examples of discharges from surface water treatment facilities. This is not a complete list. Discharger should provide a complete list of discharges from its facility in the Notice of Intent.
 - a. Filter backwash water discharge and storage/settling basin discharge;
 - b. Discharges from treatment unit overflow and broken waterline within the treatment facility;
 - c. Leakage water;
 - d. Treatment unit dewatering/drainage water;
 - e. Treatment system flushing water during hydrotesting with facility start-up after facility shut down;
 - f. Facility on-site water storage facility drainage;
 - g. Excess raw water release if the Discharger alters the raw water at the treatment plant or upstream of the treatment plant, in any way, such as addition of chlorine, or other chemicals;These discharges are described in detail under Findings 14 through 20 of this General Permit.

This General Permit does **not** cover the discharges listed below:

- a. Discharges to a sanitary sewer system;
 - b. Sewage generated at the facility;
 - c. Discharges from water conveyance systems outside the treatment facility;
 - d. Discharges from raw/source water reservoir;
 - e. Raw water, which is not altered by the Discharger, and
 - f. Any discharge that is already covered under an individual NPDES permit or Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR).
3. *Notice of Intent (NOI).* Persons seeking coverage under this General Permit shall submit an NOI. The NOI shall be submitted using the form attached to this General Permit. The NOI shall be accompanied by all the required information. A separate NOI must be submitted for each treatment facility.

4. *Notice of General Permit Coverage (NGPC)*: Board staff will review the NOI and notify the Discharger or its duly authorized representative if the NOI is complete or incomplete, and whether the proposed activity or discharge can be covered under this General Permit. After receipt of a complete NOI, the Executive Officer will issue a NGPC. Coverage under this General Permit starts from the effective date of the NGPC.
5. *Notice of Non-Applicability*. If owners or operators of surface water treatment facilities determine that this General Permit is not applicable to their facility(ies), the owner or operators of the facilities are required to submit a Notice of Non-Applicability to be exempted from this General Permit requirement. Any discharges from the exempted facilities will not be covered under this General Permit.
6. *Annual Waste Discharge Fee for Routine Discharges*. All Dischargers subject to this General Permit shall pay its annual fee in accordance with Title 23, Section 2200 of California Code of Regulation (revised on October 3, 2002). The annual fee for routine discharges is based on discharge flow rates stated on NOI forms, which is considered as discharge flow rate permitted by this Order. The first payment of annual fee shall be submitted with the NOI. This fee is subject to change if Title 23 changes.
7. *Annual Waste Discharge Fee for Non-Routine (unplanned or emergency) Discharges*. Some facilities only experience occasional emergency discharges, such as from instrument or equipment malfunctions and water pipe breaks. Those infrequent discharges may release very large volumes of water at one time. It is difficult to predict the maximum discharge volume or discharge flow rate. This general permit requires the facility which only discharges on emergency basis to pay a minimum annual fee of \$1000. However, it is the intent of the Board to increase the fee base for such discharges in a subsequent year to an amount reflective of actual discharge flow rates for facilities that do experience emergency discharges.
8. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Board have classified the discharges covered by this General Permit as minor discharges.

Relationship of General Permit and Individual Permit

9. Although a discharge may be eligible for coverage under this General Permit, the Board may determine that the discharge would be better regulated under an individual or another general NPDES permit, or under a WDR for discharges to land. If an individual or general NPDES permit is issued, or if a WDR is issued for the discharge, then the applicability of this General Permit to the discharge is immediately terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or WDR.

Relationship of This General Permit to Municipal Storm Water NPDES Permits

10. The Board has issued municipal storm water NPDES permits to several cities and counties, including Alameda County, Santa Clara County, San Mateo County, Contra Costa County, City of Fairfield, City of Vallejo and City of American Canyon. The municipal storm water NPDES permits prohibit discharges other than storm runoff with certain exceptions. One of the exceptions is discharge from potable water sources. In accordance with their storm water permits, some cities and counties require drinking water treatment facilities within their jurisdiction to develop and implement best management practices for discharges from the water treatment facilities to their storm drain system. In order to regulate similar discharges consistently, this General Permit will supersede any coverage that the storm water permits may have provided for discharges from within surface water treatment

facilities. This General Permit covers only those discharges from sources within surface water treatment facilities, and not those that originate outside plant boundaries. Potable water discharges that are not covered by this General Permit will still be covered under applicable municipal storm water permit. Existing coverage under the local municipal storm water permit will continue for discharges from within treatment facilities until a Notice of General Permit Coverage is issued to the Discharger. Dischargers are required to comply with all conditions in this General Permit and conduct self-monitoring as required by the monitoring program attached to this Order for those discharges within treatment facilities upon receipt of a Notice of General Permit Coverage. Dischargers who have developed and implemented Best Management Practices (BMPs) plans for potable water discharges under the municipal storm water permit, may use these same BMPs plans to satisfy the BMPs plan requirement of this General Permit as long as the BMPs plans contain all items required by this Order.

Surface Water Treatment Facilities

11. Surface water treatment facilities defined in this General Permit normally include one or several of the following treatment process for water treatment: coagulation/flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

Coagulation/flocculation This is step causes particle aggregation in the water being treated. Chemicals (coagulants) are added to the water to stabilize charges on the particles in the water, followed by gentle stirring to transform the suspended particles into larger floc. The chemicals used generally include aluminum sulfate, alum-polymer blend, iron-polymer blends, ferrous sulfate, ferric chloride, and lime.

Sedimentation This process allows suspended particles to settle out.

Filtration This process remove more suspended material by passing the water through filter media. Commonly used filter media include crushed anthracite coal, garnet, sand, and granular activated carbon (GAC), green sand, or combination of two or more filter media.

Disinfection Disinfection reduces number of pathogenic microorganisms in water. Chlorine gas, chlorine dioxide, ozone and ultraviolet radiation are commonly used as disinfectants. Many treatment facilities add both ammonia and chlorine, either sequentially or simultaneously, for disinfection or chloramination. Chloramination prolongs the stability of residual disinfectant during distribution, and lessens the likelihood of forming chlorophenolic taste and odor substances, and trihalomethane, which is a carcinogen.

Pre-treatment Some treatment facilities treat the source water before the coagulation/flocculation process. Pre-treatment processes include use of chemicals to improve water quality, and/or mechanical equipment to remove large particles in the raw water before coagulation/flocculation.

Post-treatment Most treatment facilities further treat the water after disinfection. Post treatments generally include fluoridation for dental health, pH adjustment for corrosion prevention of water distribution system, and chloramination to add ammonia to extend chlorine residual residence time.

12. *Existing Facility.* An Existing Facility is a facility that has been in operation on or prior to the effective date of this General Permit. Currently, some Existing Facilities are regulated under individual NPDES permits for their discharges prior to adoption of this General Permit. Other Existing Facilities do not have an NPDES permit. This Order requires the Dischargers from all

Existing Facilities (or Existing Dischargers) to submit a site-specific BMPs plan together with the NOI to obtain coverage under this General Permit.

13. *New Facility.* A New Facility is an one that is still under construction, or that has completed its construction but has not commenced discharge to State water by the effective date of this General Permit. A Discharger from a New Facility (New Discharger) must submit an NOI at least 180 days prior to commencement of discharge. A New Discharger has the option of submitting its site-specific BMPs plan 30 days prior to its operation. This is so because the New Discharger can develop a site-specific BMPs plan that is specific to its operation and to better identify which areas of the facilities' operations that need BMPs.

General Description of the Discharges Covered by This Permit

14. *Filter backwash water discharge and storage/settling basin discharge.* Filters require periodic backwashing to remove accumulated solids. The backwash frequency depends on the quality of the incoming water and number of hours the filter has been in service. The volume of backwash water generated during backwash varies from a few hundred thousand gallons to over a million gallons depending on the number of filters backwashed, the frequency of backwashing, the size of the filter and water quality, etc.

Many facilities recycle the backwash water by pumping it into storage/settling basins, then into the incoming water lines to be treated together with the raw water. Most of facilities discharge backwash water intermittently; a few facilities do not recycle their backwash and discharge on a continuous basis.

Other reasons for discharge of backwash water are operational error or severe storm events that result in basin overflow. Some facilities divert all their wastewaters, such as backwash water, treatment unit rinse water, treatment unit overflows, etc. and storm water runoff from the property to storage/settling basins. Discharge from the storage/settling basin consists of various wastewaters accumulated in the basin.

15. *Discharges from treatment unit overflow and broken waterline within the treatment facility.* These are normally non-routine discharges due to operational or instrument errors that cause one or several treatment units to overflow. These discharges are normally non-routine and emergency in nature. The overflow discharges to State waters directly or via a storm drain system.
16. *Leakage water.* Some filters and other treatment units include a system that collects any water leakage from the system. The collected leakage water is normally diverted to the backwash water-settling basin and discharged together with backwash water. Alternatively, the sub-drain system may connect to storm drain system and the drainage water discharges through storm drain system to receiving water.
17. *Treatment unit dewatering/drainage water.* Occasionally, treatment units must be taken out of commission for maintenance, or for seasonal shutdown of the facility. The drainage water is diverted to a storage/settling basin before discharge or is discharged directly to State waters.
18. *Treatment system flushing water during start-up after facility shut down.* Some treatment facilities are operated seasonally. When the facility is brought on line for the season, the treatment units and piping systems must be flushed. Water from system flushing flows to a storage/settling basin before discharge or is discharged directly to State waters.

19. *On-site water storage facility drainage.* Some facilities store clean water on-site for filter backwash. Some facilities store treated water on-site before distribution to their customers. Occasionally, these water storage facilities require maintenance and need to be drained. The drainage water sometimes discharges to State waters.
20. *Excess raw water released from the treatment facility.* Some facilities receive raw water transported by aqueducts from remote locations. Water demand varies hourly. Since it is infeasible to frequently adjust aqueduct flows to match water demand, excess aqueduct flows may need to be released to State waters. Sometimes, water treatment facilities need to dispose raw water (incoming water) due to operational situations. The general permit does not regulate those raw water discharges that Discharger has not altered the raw water quality, but it does apply if chemicals have been added, such as for corrosion control and/or algae control.

Applicable Plans, Policies and Regulations

Water Quality Control Plan (or Basin Plan)

21. The Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin (Basin Plan) on June 21, 1995. This updated and consolidated plan represents the Board's master water quality control planning document. The State Board and the Office of Administrative Law approved the revised Basin Plan on July 20, 1995, and November 13, 1995, respectively. A summary of the regulatory changes is contained in Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 3912. The Basin Plan identifies beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters of the State in the Region, including surface waters and ground waters. The Basin Plan also identifies discharge prohibitions intended to protect beneficial uses. This Order implements the Board's Basin Plan.
22. *Beneficial Uses.* The designated beneficial uses of surface waters throughout the Region may include municipal, domestic, industrial, and agricultural supply; water contact and non-contact recreation; navigation; groundwater recharge and freshwater replenishment; wildlife habitat; cold freshwater and warm freshwater habitat; fish migration and fish spawning; marine habitat; estuarine habitat; shellfish harvesting; areas of special biological significance; and preservation of rare and endangered species. The specific beneficial uses for a specific water body are specified in Chapter 2 of the Basin Plan.

State Implementation Policy (SIP)

23. The State Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (also known as the State Implementation Policy or SIP) on March 2, 2000, and the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the SIP on April 28, 2000. The SIP applies to discharges of toxic pollutants in the inland surface waters, enclosed bays and estuaries of California subject to regulation under the State's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Division 7 of the Water Code) and the federal Clean Water Act. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR), and for priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards in their water quality control plans (basin plans). The SIP also establishes monitoring requirements for 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalents, chronic toxicity control provisions, and Pollutant Minimization Program.
24. The SIP allows for categorical exemption for discharges from drinking water conducted to fulfill statutory requirements under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act or the California Health and Safety Code, providing certain conditions are met. The Board finds that there is currently insufficient information with which to certify that discharges covered by this General Permit meet all conditions

for SIP exemption. The Discharger may, at its option, provide the information needed to the Board during the term of this General Permit, if the Discharger wishes the Board to consider this exemption when this General Permit is re-issued in 2008.

California Toxics Rule (CTR)

25. On May 18, 2000, the U.S. EPA published the *Water Quality Standards; Establishment of Numeric Criteria for Priority Toxic Pollutants for the State of California* (Federal Register, Volume 65, Number 97, 18 May 2000, or the CTR). The CTR specifies water quality standards for numerous pollutants, many of which are applicable to the receiving waters covered in this General Permit.

Other Regulatory Bases

26. Water quality objectives and effluent limitations in this permit are based on the SIP; the plans, policies and water quality objectives and criteria of the Basin Plan; CTR; applicable Federal Regulations (40 CFR Parts 122 and 131); NTR; and Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) as defined in the Basin Plan. Discussion of the specific bases and rationale for effluent limits are given in the associated Fact Sheet for this Permit, which is incorporated as part of this Order.

Basin Plan Prohibitions For Which Exceptions Are Necessary

27. *Basin Plan prohibitions.* The Basin Plan contains a prohibition against discharge of any wastewater, which has particular characteristics of concern to beneficial uses at any point at which the wastewater does not receive a minimum initial dilution of at least 10:1 (Prohibition 1 in Table 4-1 of Basin Plan). The Board finds that the discharges permitted under this Order are not subject to this prohibition because they do not contain particular characteristics of concerns to beneficial uses of the receiving waters provided the Dischargers follow Best Management Practices and comply with the requirements of this General Permit.

Requirement for Monitoring of Pollutants in Effluent and Receiving Water to Implement New Statewide Regulations

28. *Requirement for Reasonable Potential Analysis.* As specified in 40 CFR 122.44(d) (1) (i), permits are required to include Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations for all pollutants "which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard." However, currently there are only six sets of effluent data obtained from five water treatment plants operated by East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) with no ambient background data.
29. *Effluent and Receiving Water RP Monitoring.* This Order does not include Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) for toxic pollutants due to lack of data to perform reasonable potential analysis. Instead of requiring data for analysis of full set of priority pollutants, this Order requires Dischargers to monitor just for metals specified in the California Toxic Rule and trihalomethanes (THMs). THMs are a group of four chemicals, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform. THMs are formed along with other disinfection byproducts when chlorine or other disinfectants are used to control pathogenic organisms in drinking water. This limited monitoring strategy is to focus on those pollutants that the Discharger uses or generates. Schedule for effluent sampling and analysis is specified in Table 1 of Self-Monitoring Program, and schedule for receiving water sampling is specified in Table 3 of the Self-Monitoring Program.

30. *Use Existing data for Effluent and Receiving Water RP Monitoring.*

- (1) THMs, Some Dischargers already collected THMs data from their product water. THMs concentrations are considered to be the highest in product water. THMs data obtained from product water can be considered as the worst-case scenario. If the analytical methods used to obtain these data are consistent with the methods specified in the SIP, the Dischargers may use these data to satisfy the monitoring requirements for this Order.
- (2) Metals, Some Dischargers regularly analyze certain metal contents in their product water. If the samples are representative of the discharge, e.g. for discharge or release of product water, and the analytical methodologies meet requirements specified in Enclosure A of Board's August 6, 2001 letter, the Dischargers may use these data to satisfy the monitoring requirements for this Order. However, if the discharge effluent consists other waters, e.g. filter backwash water, Discharger cannot use the data obtained from product water because the effluent qualities are different.

31. *Permit Re-opener.* This Order includes a re-opener provision to allow numeric effluent limitations to be added in the future for any constituent that exhibits reasonable potential to assure continued compliance with the exception to the Basin Plan Prohibitions described in previous Findings. The Board will make this determination based on monitoring results.

Pollutants Limited By This General Permit

32. *Chlorine Residual.* Chlorine is added to the raw water for odor control as well as for disinfection. Chlorine is toxic to aquatic organisms. The Basin Plan contains a toxicity objective stating, "All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses to aquatic organisms".

33. *Solids.* Filter back wash water has high solids content and requires sedimentation prior to discharge. Solids may be present in the discharges that could cause violation of the Basin Plan's narrative objectives for sediment, settleable material, and suspended material. Some treatment facilities occasionally discharge large amounts of water in a short period due to operation error or equipment or instrument malfunction. High flow rates may cause stream bank erosion and discharging of a large amount of solids further downstream. This General Permit specifies development of a site-specific BMPs plan to minimize these impacts.

34. *pH.* Lime or sodium hydroxide is added to the water to adjust water pH for corrosion protection in the water conveyance system. Water with high pH content may discharge to the streams and impact aquatic organisms. The Basin Plan contains a toxicity objective stating, "All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses to aquatic organisms".

35. *Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity.* This Order includes effluent limits for whole effluent acute toxicity because there is reasonable potential for these discharges to cause an exceedance of the toxicity objective. Polymers are added to raw water for coagulation and flocculation and may discharge with filter backwash water and overflows from treatment units prior to filtration. In addition to chlorine and pH, polymers can cause fish toxicity by binding to fish gills. Additionally, acute toxicity has been found in the discharge from an existing discharger. The whole effluent acute toxicity limitation is to implement the Basin Plan's toxicity objective in order to protect beneficial uses of the receiving waters. The Basin Plan contains a toxicity objective stating that "All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses to

aquatic organisms" and that "there shall be no acute toxicity in ambient waters." The whole effluent toxicity limit is to ensure that the discharge will not be acutely toxic to the aquatic organisms in the receiving water. Compliance is based on 96-hour static renewal bioassays conducted in accordance with test methods for acute toxicity bioassays promulgated in 40 CFR Part 136.

BMPs and Monitoring Requirements

36. *Total Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)*. Some water storage facilities were constructed with material with PCBs. PCBs are highly insoluble in water and tend to accumulate in sediments. This Order prohibits discharge of bottom sediments from water storage facilities. This Order also requires Dischargers to develop and implement a BMPs plan for water storage facilities dewatering discharge to eliminate sediment discharge to the maximum extent possible. BMPs plan requires the Discharger to conduct PCBs analysis if he suspects that PCBs was used during the storage facility construction. For this permit purpose, water storage facility is a general term, which includes but is not limited to tanks, ponds, reservoirs or any other water storage unit at the surface water treatment facilities.

37. *Copper and zinc*. Some water agencies add copper compounds to their raw water reservoirs for algae control. Some of existing discharge data also show high copper concentration (higher than CTR criteria). Zinc is used as pipe coating, primer, or in galvanized steel pipe for corrosion control. Zinc may release from corrosion control coating/primer to the water. This Order requires more frequent monitoring of copper and zinc. The monitoring result will be used in the future to determine if there is reasonable potential to cause exceedance of water quality criteria. This Order also requires the Discharger to reduce or eliminate the use of copper compounds in the site-specific BMPs plan to the maximum extent practicable.

38. *Site-Specific BMPs Plan*. This Order requires Dischargers seeking coverage under this General Permit to develop, update annually, and implement a site-specific BMPs plan for preventing and controlling pollutant discharges. The purpose of the site-specific BMPs plan is to (1) control and abate the discharge pollutants from the facility to surface waters; (2) achieve compliance with Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) or Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) requirement; and (3) achieve compliance with applicable water quality standards.

Dischargers who are already implementing best management practices required by their municipalities under a municipal storm water NPDES permit for pollution prevention at the treatment facilities can submit a copy of its existing BMPs plan, or equivalent plan to the Board.

39. *Permit Re-opener*. This Order includes a re-opener provision to allow additional numeric effluent limitations to be added in the future for any constituent that exhibits reasonable potential. The Board will make this determination based on monitoring results.

Anti-degradation

40. *Anti-degradation Policies*: Federal Regulations (40 CFR 131.12) and State Board Resolution No. 68-16, "Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California" requires that any increase in pollutant loading to a receiving water shall be consistent with the following:

- a. Existing in-stream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect existing beneficial uses shall be maintained and protected; and

- b. Where the quality of the waters exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water, the quality shall be maintained and protected unless the State finds, after full satisfaction of the intergovernmental coordination and public participation provisions of the State's continuing planning process, that allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located.

41. Anti-degradation Results: This permit complies with State and Federal "anti-degradation" policies:

- a. The conditions and effluent limitations established in this Order for discharges of treated effluent from surface water treatment facilities to surface waters in this Region ensure that the existing beneficial uses and quality of surface waters in this Region will be maintained and protected; and
- b. Discharges regulated by this Order should not lower water quality if the terms and conditions of this Order are met.

CEQA and Public Notice

42. *NPDES Permit.* This Order serves as an NPDES General Permit. Adoption of this Order will not have significant water quality impacts and is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21000) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code [California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)] pursuant to Section 13389 of the California Water Code. In addition, with respect to existing facilities, adoption of this Order is exempt from CEQA pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15301, because it involves negligible or no expansion of use of existing facilities.

43. *Notification.* Existing Dischargers and interested agencies and persons have been notified of the Board's intent to issue this General Permit and have been provided an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations. Board staff prepared a Fact Sheet and Response to Comments, which are hereby incorporated by reference as part of this Order.

44. *Public Hearing.* The Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to this General Permit.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code, regulations, and plans and policies adopted hereunder, and to the provisions of the Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted hereunder, that all Dischargers indicating their intention to be regulated under the provisions of this General Permit shall comply with the following:

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharge of effluent/treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in the NOI is prohibited.
2. Discharge of chlorinated water without dechlorination is prohibited.
3. The discharge of bottom sediments from water storage facilities to State waters in such manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses is prohibited.

4. On-site storage of oil, fuel and any other chemical storage causing contamination of storm water runoff and/or water and wastewater discharge is prohibited.
5. The discharge shall not cause a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined in Clean Water Act.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The effluent from each discharge outfall(s) as defined in the NOI shall not exceed the following limits:

1. Conventional Pollutants

Constituents	Instantaneous Max.	Daily Max.	Monthly Average	Weekly Average
a. Total Suspended Solids, mg/L			30	45
b. Total Chlorine Residual, mg/L ¹	0.0			
c. pH, in pH unit ²	6.5-8.5			
d. Settleable Matter, ml/L-hr. ³		1.0		

¹ See Self-Monitoring Program footnote [6] for Tables 1, 2 and 4 for compliance consideration.

² The pH shall not be less than 6.5 and not greater than 8.5 unless the ambient receiving water has a pH greater than 8.5. In this case, the effluent pH shall not be greater than 0.5 unit of the receiving water pH value.

³ Settleable matter limit only applies to on-site water storage facility dewatering effluent discharge.

2. Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity

Representative samples of the effluent shall meet the following limits for acute toxicity. Compliance with these limits shall be achieved in accordance with Provisions F.9 and F.10 of this Order.

For Continuous discharge

- a. The survival of bioassay test organisms in 96-hour static renewal bioassays of undiluted effluent shall be:
 - i. a 3-sample median value of not less than 90 percent survival ^{b.i.}; and
 - ii. a single-sample maximum of not less than 70 percent survival ^{b.ii.}.
- b. These acute toxicity limits are further defined as follows:
 - i. 3-sample median limit:
3-sample median is defined as follows: if one of the past two or fewer samples shows less than 90 percent survival, then survival of less than 90 percent on the next sample represents a violation of the effluent limitation.
 - ii. Single-sample maximum:
Any bioassay test showing survival of 70 percent or greater is not a violation of this limit. A bioassay test showing survival of less than 70 percent represents a violation of this effluent limit.

For Intermittent discharge

Any bioassay test showing survival of 70 percent or greater is not a violation of this limit. A bioassay test showing survival of less than 70 percent represents a violation of this effluent limit.

C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

1. The discharge of waste shall not cause the following conditions to exist in waters of the State at any place and any time:
 - a. Erosion to the stream bank and streambed;
 - b. Floating materials including solids, liquids, foams and scum, suspended and or deposited materials in concentration that cause nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses;
 - c. Bottom deposits or aquatic growths to the extent that such deposits or growths cause nuisance or adversely effect to beneficial uses;
 - d. Alteration of temperature or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;
 - e. Visible, floating, suspended, or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin; and
 - f. Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present in concentrations or quantities which will cause deleterious effects on wildlife, waterfowl, or other aquatic biota, or which render any of these unfit for human consumption, either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
2. The discharge shall not cause pH variation from normal ambient pH by more than 0.5 pH units.
3. The discharge shall not increase turbidity above background levels by more than the following:

Receiving Water Background	Incremental Increase
<50 units (NTU)	5 units, maximum
50-100 units	10 units, maximum
>100 units	10% of background, maximum

D. PROVISIONS

1. Notice of Intent (NOI)

Persons who seek coverage under this General Permit shall file a complete NOI (see attachment). Discharger from existing facilities shall submit a complete NOI within 90 days from the effective date of this Order, or submit a request for an extension for the NOI to the Board. If an extension is requested, the Discharger shall provide appropriate justification that more time is needed to complete its NOI. The Executive Officer may grant an extension, but the extension may not go beyond 180 days from the effective date of this Order. Discharger with a New Facilities shall submit a complete NOI at least 180 days prior to commencement of the discharge.

2. Notice of Non-Applicability

If an owner or operator of a surface water treatment facility determines that this General Permit is not applicable to their facilities, the owner or operator of the facility shall submit a Notice of Non-Applicability to be exempted from this General Permit requirement (see attachment).

3. NOI Review

Upon receipt of an NOI application package for its proposed discharge, Board staff will review the application package to determine if the NOI is complete and whether the applicant is eligible to discharge waste under this General Permit.

4. Notice of General Permit Coverage (NGPC)

If the Executive Officer determines that the proposed discharge is eligible to discharge waste under this General Permit and its NOI is complete, the Executive Officer will authorize the discharge by issuing a NGPC. The Discharger is authorized to discharge starting on the effective date of the NGPC. The NGPC will specify type(s) of wastewater and the maximum discharge flow rate allowed. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.28(b)(2)(iv), the Executive Officer may terminate or revoke coverage under this Order for any of the specified causes for an individual permit coverage set forth in 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3).

5. Permit Compliance

The Discharger shall comply with all sections of this General Permit and conditions in the NGPC upon effectiveness of a NGPC. Requirements prescribed by this Order supersede the requirements prescribed in any previous individual permit or Waste Discharge Requirements as of the effective date of the NGPC issued to a Discharger.

6. Site-Specific BMPs Plan

- a. *Existing Dischargers.* Existing Dischargers from Existing Facilities shall submit site-specific BMPs plans together with NOI.
- b. Existing Dischargers who are already implementing best management practices required by their municipalities under municipal storm water NPDES permit for pollution prevention at the treatment facilities may, at its option, submit a copy of its existing BMP plan, or equivalent plan to Board in lieu of the BMPs plan required by Provision 6.a. above.
- c. *Site-specific BMPs plan requirements.* The site-specific BMPs plan shall address all specific means of controlling the discharge of pollutants from the facility. The required contents of the site-specific BMPs plan are specified in the instruction for the NOI attached to this Order.
- d. *New Dischargers.* A New Discharger from a new or proposed facility has the option of submitting its site-specific BMPs plan with the NOI or 30 days before the commencement of the operation.
- e. *Implementation and review.* The Dischargers shall implement immediately the site-specific BMPs plans upon submittal to the Board. The Board Executive Officer may require additional pollutant control measures. The Dischargers shall review and update the effectiveness and adequacy of the implemented site-specific BMPs plans annually or as often as necessary. The Dischargers shall submit any updates made to the site-specific BMPs plans annually to the Board by July 1st of each year. If the Discharger decides that the

BMPs plan does not require update in a particular year after complete of its annual review, the Discharger shall submit a letter to the Board certifying that its BMPs plan has been reviewed and no update is necessary for this year. Copies of updated site-specific BMPs plan shall be maintained at the treatment facilities.

- f. Annual training requirement. All the field personnel, and on-site supervisors and operators shall receive training on the site-specific BMPs plan at least annually.

7. BMPs plan for effluent discharge from on-site water storage facilities at treatment facility

The Discharger shall submit BMPs plan at least 30 days before the planned date of discharge of dewatering effluent. The Discharger may submit this BMP plan with its NOI if it is available at the time. The BMPs plan shall address all specific means of controlling the discharge of pollutants with the dewatering effluent. The minimum required contents for this BMPs plan is specified in the instruction for NOI attached to this Order.

8. Backwash Water Settling Basin Operation and Maintenance

The backwash water settling basins shall be operated so as to optimize solids settling. The Discharger shall submit appropriate sections in its Operation and Maintenance Manual regarding the basin's operation and maintenance procedures and/or requirements annually to the Board. A letter report describing any updates to a previously submitted Manual would be acceptable in lieu of the Manual itself.

9. Acute Toxicity Testing

Compliance with the acute toxicity requirements of this Order shall be achieved in accordance with the following:

- a. Compliance shall be based on 96-hour static renewal bioassays.
- b. The organisms shall be either rainbow trout or fathead minnows unless specified otherwise in writing by the Executive Officer.
- c. All bioassays shall be performed according to the latest U.S. EPA promulgated protocol in 40CFR 136, currently, the Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organism, 5th Edition. It is acceptable to use 4th Edition until ELAP certifies the laboratory for the 5th Edition, if the Discharger's laboratory is currently ELAP certified with 4th Edition only.

10. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Requirement

The Discharger shall monitor and evaluate its effluent in order to demonstrate compliance with the Basin Plan narrative toxicity objective. Compliance with this requirement shall be achieved in accordance with the following except for infrequent intermittent discharges (those occurring no more than six times per year), which are exempted from this Provision.

- a. If data from routine monitoring exceed the permit limitation, then the Discharger shall begin a new test in accordance with requirements specified in SMP.

- b. If data from accelerated monitoring tests are found to be in compliance with the evaluation parameters, then routine monitoring shall be resumed.
- c. If accelerated monitoring tests confirm the permit limit violations, then the Discharger shall submit a work plan for a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE).
- d. The TRE shall be conducted in accordance with the following:
 - i. The TRE shall be initiated within 30 days of the date of completion of the accelerated monitoring test observed to exceed permit limit.
 - ii. The TRE shall be conducted in accordance with the proposed work plan.
 - iii. The TRE needs to be specific to the discharge and Discharger's facility, and be in accordance with current technical guidance and reference materials including U.S. EPA guidance materials. TRE shall be conducted as a tiered evaluation process, such as summarized below:
 - (a) Tier 1 consists of basic data collection (routine and accelerated monitoring).
 - (b) Tier 2 consists of evaluation of optimization of the treatment process including operation practices, and in-plant process chemicals.
 - (c) Tier 3 consists of a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE).
 - (d) Tier 4 consists of evaluation of options for additional effluent treatment processes.
 - (e) Tier 5 consists of evaluation of options for modifications of in-plant treatment processes.
 - (f) Tier 6 consists of implementation of selected toxicity control measures, and follow-up monitoring and confirmation of implementation success.
 - (g) The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer consistent toxicity.
 - (h) The objective of the TIE shall be to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity. All reasonable efforts using currently available TIE methodologies shall be employed.
 - (i) As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the source(s) and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.
 - (j) The Board recognizes that acute toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of acute toxicity may not be successful in all cases. Consideration of discretionary enforcement action by the Board will be based in part on the Discharger's actions and efforts to identify and control or reduce sources of consistent toxicity.

11. Self-Monitoring Program

The Dischargers shall comply with the SMP for this Order as adopted by the Board, or any amended Self-Monitoring Program (SMP) specified in the NGPC. The SMP may be amended by the Executive Officer pursuant to U.S. EPA regulations 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63 and 124.5.

12. Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements

The Dischargers shall comply with all applicable items of the *Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for NPDES Surface Water Discharge Permits, August 1993* (attached). Where provisions or reporting requirements specified in this Order are different from equivalent or related provisions or reporting requirements given in 'Standard Provisions', the specifications of this Order shall apply.

13. Facility Modification/Maintenance

The Dischargers shall submit a schedule for approval by the Executive Officer at least 30 days prior to any modification/maintenance of the facility, which the Discharger determines may result in violation of effluent limitations or alteration of the discharge location(s). The schedule shall contain a description of the modification/maintenance including the altered discharge characteristics or location(s) and its purpose; the period of modification/maintenance, including exact dates and times; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent occurrence of non-compliance.

14. Change in Control or Ownership

In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities as specified in NGPC, the current Discharger/permittee shall notify the Executive Officer and the succeeding owner or operator by letter at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date. The letter shall include a written agreement between the existing and New Discharger/permittee containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them. The succeeding Discharger shall either submit to the Board its own site-specific BMPs plan or a letter stating the agreement of implementing the existing site-specific BMPs plan from the previous Discharger.

15. New Water Quality Objectives

As new or revised water quality objectives come into effect for the Bay and contiguous water bodies (whether statewide, regional or site-specific), effluent limitations in this Order will be modified as necessary to reflect updated water quality objectives. Adoption of effluent limitations contained in this Order are not intended to restrict in any way for future modifications based on legally adopted water quality objectives.

16. Permit Re-opener

The Board may modify, or revoke and reissue this Order and permit prior to its expiration date, if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharge(s) governed by this Order will or have the potential to cause or contribute to adverse impacts on water quality and/or beneficial uses of the receiving waters. This Order will be re-opened if necessary, before its expiration date, to (1) add effluent and/or receiving water limitations for CTR constituents that are shown to have reasonable potential based on the data collected pursuant to the Monitoring Program of this Order; (2) to incorporate waste load allocations developed during the TMDL process, or (3) to include limits for other pollutants that the Board finds are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any water quality standard.

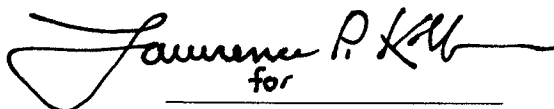
17. NPDES Permit

This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act or amendments thereto, and shall become effective on September 1, 2003, provided the U.S. EPA Regional Administrator has no objection. If the Regional Administrator objects to its issuance, the permit shall not become effective until such objection is withdrawn.

18. Order Expiration and Reapplication

This Order expires on August 31, 2008. Dischargers, who will discharge after August 31, 2008, must file an application for a NPDES permit no later than February 28, 2008, as application for reissuance of new waste discharge requirements.

I, Loretta K. Barsamian, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, on June 18, 2003.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Loretta K. Barsamian", with the word "for" written in smaller letters below the signature.

LORETTA K. BARSAMIAN
Executive Officer

Attachments:

- A. Self-Monitoring Program
- B. Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, August 1993
- C. Notice of Intent (NOI) and NOI Instruction
- D. Notice of Non-Applicability
- E. Fact Sheet
- F. August 6, 2001 letter

Attachment A – Self-Monitoring Program

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION**

**ORDER NO. R2-2003-0062
SELF-MONITORING PROGRAM (SMP)**

FOR

**REGION WIDE GENERAL NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION
SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES FROM SURFACE WATER
TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR POTABLE SUPPLY
(GENERAL PERMIT)**

NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG382001

ORDER NO. R2-2003 -0062

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I. BASIS AND PURPOSE

Reporting responsibilities of waste dischargers are specified in Sections 13225(a), 13267(b), 13268, 13383 and 13387(b) of the California Water Code and this Board's Resolution No. 73-16.

The principal purposes of a monitoring program by a waste discharger, also referred to as self-monitoring program, are: (1) to document compliance with waste discharge requirements and prohibitions established by this Board, (2) to facilitate self-policing by the waste discharger in the prevention and abatement of pollution arising from waste discharge, (3) to develop or assist in the development of effluent or other limitations, discharge prohibitions, national standards of performance, toxicity and other standards, and (4) to prepare water and wastewater quality inventories.

II. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL METHODS

Sample collection, storage, and analyses shall be performed in according with the 40 CFR 136 or other methods approved and specified by the Executive Officer of this Board.

Water and waste analyses shall be performed by a laboratory approved for these analyses by the State Department of Health Services (DOHS) or a laboratory waived by the Executive Officer from obtaining a certification for these analyses by the DOHS. The director of the laboratory whose

name appears on the certification or his/her laboratory supervisor who is directly responsible for analytical work performed shall supervise all analytical work including appropriate quality assurance/quality control procedures in his or her laboratory and shall sign all reports of such work submitted to the Board.

All monitoring instruments and equipment shall be properly calibrated and maintained to ensure accuracy of measurements.

III. SPECIFICATIONS FOR SAMPLING AND ANALYSES

The Discharger is required to perform sampling and analyses, as scheduled in Tables 1, 2 and 3, section VIII of this monitoring program, in accordance with the following conditions:

1. Effluent

- a. If two consecutive samples of a constituent monitored on a weekly or monthly basis in a 30 day period exceed the monthly or 30-day average effluent limit for any parameter, (or if the required sampling frequency is once per month and the monthly sample exceeds the monthly or 30-day average limit), the sampling frequency shall be increased to daily until the additional sampling shows that the most recent 30-day moving average is in compliance with the monthly or 30-day average limit.
- b. If any maximum daily limit is exceeded, the sampling frequency shall be increased to daily until two samples collected on consecutive days show compliance with the maximum daily limit.
- c. If the final or intermediate results of any single bioassay test indicate a threatened violation (i.e. the percentage of surviving test organisms is less than the required survival percentage), a new test will begin as soon as practical and the Discharge shall investigate the cause of the mortalities and report the finding in accordance with E.6.d. of Standard Provisions, and in the next Self-Monitoring Report.

2. Receiving Waters

If sample is collected to determine the compliance with receiving water limitations in this permit,

- a. the receiving water samples shall be collected on days coincident with effluent sampling.
- b. the samples shall be collected within one foot below the surface of the receiving water body, unless otherwise stipulated.

IV. 24-HOUR REPORTING

1. Non-chlorinated water discharge

For non-routine discharge of non-chlorinated water (chlorine residual is 0.0 mg/L), the Discharger shall report to Regional Board staff by telephone within 24-hour that the Discharger becomes aware of the discharge, if the discharge volume is 50,000 gallons or more. The Discharger shall provide Regional Board with a written report within 5 days after the 24-

hour telephone report. All discharges shall be summarized and reported in the annual self-monitoring report as required under item V of this program.

2. Chlorinated water discharge

The Discharger shall report any discharge, which has a total chlorine residual greater than 0.0 mg/L to Regional Board staff. The Discharger shall report to Regional Board staff by telephone within 24-hours of the Discharger becoming aware of the discharge, if the discharge volume is 1,000 gallons or more or the discharge may endanger health or environment. The Discharger shall provide Regional Board with a written report within 5 days after the 24-hour telephone report. Dischargers shall summarize all other chlorinated water discharges and report to the Regional Board no later than 15 days after the last day of previous calendar month. All discharges shall be summarized and reported in the annual self-monitoring report as required under item V of this program.

V. RECORDS TO BE MAINTAINED

1. Written reports, strip charts, calibration and maintenance records, and other records shall be maintained by the Discharger and accessible at the facility's field office, and retain for a minimum of three years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Board or Regional Administrator of the U.S. EPA, Region IX. Such records shall show the following for each sample:
 - a. Identity of sampling and observation stations by number.
 - b. Date and time of sampling and/or observations.
 - c. Date and duration of each discharge if the discharge is not a continuous discharge.
 - d. Method of composite sampling (See Section VI -Definition of Terms)
 - e. Type of fish bioassay test (96 hour static or flow-through bioassay)
 - f. Date and time that analyses are started and completed, and name of personnel performing the analyses.
 - g. Complete procedure used, including method of preserving sample and identity and volumes of reagents used. A reference to specific section of Standard Methods is satisfactory.
 - h. Calculations of results.
 - i. Results of analyses are/or observations.
2. A tabulation shall be maintained showing the following flow data for influent and effluent stations and discharge points:
 - a. Discharge flow or total discharge volume for all discharge occurred during the reporting year.

- b. Maximum and minimum daily flows for each month.

VI. WRITTEN REPORTS TO BE FILED WITH THE BOARD

(Please refer to Standard Provision for additional reporting requirements on violations and spills)

1. Self-Monitoring Report

Annual self-monitoring report: The purpose of the self-monitoring report is to document treatment performance, effluent quality and compliance with the waste discharge requirements and monitoring requirements prescribed by this Order, as demonstrated by the monitoring program data and the Discharger's operation practices.

The self-monitoring report (SMR) shall be submitted annually. If there is no discharge during the reporting period, it shall be stated on the SMR. A SMR shall be submitted to the Board in accordance with the following:

- a. The SMR shall be submitted to the Board in accordance with the schedule provided below:

Facilities in following Counties	Reporting year	Annual report submission date
Marin, Napa, Sonoma Counties	January 1 to December 31	February 15
Contra Costa, Solano Counties	April 1 to March 31	May 15
Alameda, San Francisco Counties	July 1 to June 30	August 15
San Mateo, Santa Clara Counties	October 1 to September 31	November 15

- b. This report shall include the following:

- (1) Both tabular and graphical summaries of monitoring data collected during the year that characterize effluent qualities and compliance with waste discharge requirements.
- (2) A comprehensive discussion of compliance with waste discharge requirements. This discussion should include any corrective actions taken or planned such as changes to facility equipment or operation practices which may be needed to achieve compliance, and any other actions taken or planned that are intended to improve performance and reliability of the Discharger's wastewater collection, treatment or disposal practices.
- (3) A summary of all planned and unplanned discharges occurred during the reporting year. The summary should include discharge dates, discharge volumes and flow rates, receiving water names, if monitoring was done to the discharge.

- c. *Letter of Transmittal:* Each report shall be submitted with a letter of transmittal. This letter shall include the following:

- (1) Identification of all violations of effluent limits or other discharge requirements found during the monitoring period. If there is no violation during the reporting year, it shall be stated on the transmittal letter, "there is no violation during this period";
- (2) Details of the violations including parameters, magnitude, test results, frequency, and dates;
- (3) The cause of the violations;
- (4) Discussion of corrective actions taken or planned to resolve the violations and prevent the recurrence, and dates or time schedule of implementation action. If previous reports have been submitted that address corrective actions, reference to such reports is satisfactory;
- (5) Signature requirement. The letter of transmittal shall be signed by the Discharger's principal executive officer or ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative, and shall include the following certification statement:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments have been prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

- d. *Compliance Evaluation Summary:* Each report shall include a compliance evaluation summary in tabular form. This summary shall include, for each parameter for which effluent limits are specified in the General Permit, the number of samples taken during the monitoring period, and the number of samples in violation of applicable effluent limits.
- e. *Results of Analyses and Observations.*
 - (1) Tabulations of all required analyses and observations, including parameter, sample date and time, sample station, and test result;
 - (2) If any parameter specified in Table 1 and Table 2 of item VIII is monitored more frequently than required by this General Permit and SMP, the results of this additional monitoring shall be included in the SMR, and the data shall be included in data calculations and compliance evaluations for the monitoring period;
 - (3) Calculations for all effluent limits that require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean, unless specified otherwise in this General Permit or SMP.
 - (4) A sketch showing the locations of all sampling and observation stations shall be included in the Self-Monitoring Report.
- f. *Effluent Data Summary – U.S. EPA NPDES Discharge Monitoring Reports:* Summary tabulations of monitoring data including maximum, minimum and average values for subject monitoring period shall be reported in accordance with the format given by the U.S. EPA NPDES Discharge Report(s) (DMRs; U.S. EPA Form 3320-1 or successor). Copies of these DMRs shall be provided to U.S. EPA as required by U.S. EPA.
- g. *Data Reporting for Results Not Yet Available:* The Discharger shall make all reasonable efforts to obtain analytical data for required parameter sampling in timely manner. The Board recognizes that certain analyses require additional time in order to complete analytical processes and result reporting. For cases where required monitoring parameters require additional time to complete the analytical processes and reporting, and results are not

available in time to be included in the SMR for the subject-monitoring period, such cases shall be described in the SMR. Data for these parameters, and relevant discussions of any observed violations, shall be submitted to the Board data become available.

- h. *Report Submittal:* The Discharger shall submit SMRs to:
Executive Officer
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612
Attn: NPDES Division, General Permit No. CAG3820001

2. Reporting Data in Electronic Format

The Dischargers are encouraged to submit all monitoring results in electronic reporting format approved by the Executive Officer. If the Discharger chooses to submit the SMRs electronically, the following shall apply:

The Discharger shall submit SMRs electronically via the process approved by the Executive Officer in a letter dated December 17, 1999, Official Implementation of Electronic Reporting System (ERS). The electronic report shall be submitted to the Board no later than 30 days from the last day of the reporting year (see submitting date in item V.1 of this SMP).

After submitting SMR electronically, a paper copy of SMRs shall be submitted to the Board no later than 45 days from the last day of the reporting year (see report submitting date in item V.1). The SMRs shall meet the requirements stated under items V.1.b through h of this SMP.

VII. DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. Grab Sample

A grab sample is defined as an individual sample collected in a short period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. Grab samples shall be collected during normal peak loading conditions for the parameter of interest, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with daily maximum limits and instantaneous maximum limits. Grab samples represent only the condition that exists at the time the wastewater is collected.

2. Composite Sample

A composite sample is defined as a sample composed of individual grab samples mixed in proportions varying not more than plus or minus five percent from the instantaneous rate (or highest concentration) of waste flow corresponding to each grab sample collected at regular intervals not greater than one hour, or collected by the use of continuous automatic sampling devices capable of attaining the proportional accuracy stipulated above throughout the period of discharge for 8 consecutive or of 24 consecutive hours, whichever is specified in item VIII of this SMP.

3. Flow Sample

A flow sample is defined as the accurate measurement of the average daily flow volume using a properly calibrated and maintained flow-measuring device.

For non-routine discharges, Discharger may estimate the flow rate or duration of the discharge to the best of his or her knowledge and explain how the flow was estimated in the self-monitoring report.

4. Duly authorized representative is one whose:

- a. Authorization is made in writing by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official;
- b. Authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as general partner in a partnership, sole proprietor in a sole proprietorship, the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

5. Average values

Average values for daily and monthly/30-day values is obtained by taking the sum of all daily values divided by the number of all daily values measured during the specified period.

VIII. DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING AND OBSERVATION STATIONS

1. Effluent

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
E-xx	<i>Effluent station.</i> At any point in the outfall between the point of discharge to the receiving State water(s) and the point at which all waste tributary to that outfall is present. If the effluent first discharges into a separate storm drain system, the sampling point for compliance purpose shall be the point at which all waste tributaries to the outfall are present and before commingling with the water in the storm drain system.

2. Receiving Water

<u>Station</u>	<u>Description</u>
C	<i>Receiving water station.</i> At a point in the receiving water where the effluent initially mixed with the receiving water.

- CB-up *Upstream receiving water station.* At a point in the center of receiving water and located upstream of the discharge point where impact from the discharge is not expected.
- CB-down *Down stream receiving water station.* At a point in the center of receiving water and located down stream of the discharge point where impact of the discharge is not expected.

IX. REQUIRED SAMPLING, ANALYSES AND OBSERVATIONS

The schedule of sampling, analysis and observations shall be that given in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 below. For analytical methods and data reporting requirements for metals and THMs, please refer to Table 1 and Enclosure B of the Board's August 6, 2001 letter. The data shall be reported annually before or on the annual report date specified in item VI.1 of this program.

TABLE 1 - SCHEDULE of EFFLUENT SAMPLING, ANALYSES and OBSERVATIONS for ROUTINE DISCHARGE [1] [3]

Sampling Station	Unit	E-xx Effluent Station(s)
Sample Type		G
Flow Rate [2]	Gallons/day	Continuous
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	M
pH		W
Total Chlorine Residual [6]	mg/L	Continuous or hourly or once in every 2 hours [7]
Copper	µg/L	Q [5]
Zinc	µg/L	Q [5]
Arsenic	µg/L	Once in summer and Once in winter [5]
Cadmium	µg/L	Once in summer and Once in winter [5]
Chromium VI [10]	µg/L	Once in summer and Once in winter
Lead	µg/L	Once in summer and Once in winter [5]
Mercury	µg/L	Once in summer and Once in winter
Nickel	µg/L	Once in summer and Once in winter [5]
Selenium	µg/L	Once in summer and Once in winter [5]

Sampling Station	Unit	E-xx Effluent Station(s)
Sample Type		G
Silver	µg/L	Once in summer and Once in winter [5]
Chloroform	µg/L	Once in summer and Once in winter
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	Once in summer and Once in winter
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	Once in summer and Once in winter
Bromoform	µg/L	Once in summer and Once in winter
Acute Toxicity [8] [12]	% Survival	Q

**TABLE 2 - SCHEDULE of EFFLUENT SAMPLING, ANALYSES and
OBSERVATIONS for NON-ROUTINE DISCHARGES [4]**

Sampling Station	Units	E-xx Effluent Station(s)
Sample Type		G
Flow Rate [2]	Gallons/day	Once per occurrence
Total volume discharged [2]	Gallons	Once per occurrence
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Once per occurrence
pH		Once per occurrence
Total Chlorine Residual [6]	mg/L	Once per occurrence

**TABLE 3 - SCHEDULE of RECEIVING WATER SAMPLING and ANALYSES for
BACKGROUND INFORMATION (See Findings 28, 29 & 30 in the Order for purpose
of this monitoring) [1]**

Sampling Station		C-xx Receiving Water Stations	
Sampling Location		CB-up	CB-down
Sample Type	Unit	G	G
Stream flow rate	Gallons/day	At time of upstream sampling event	
Hardness	mg/L as CaCO ₃		[9]
Total Solids	mg/L		[9]
pH	Standard unit		[9]
Salinity	ppt		[9]
Copper	µg/L	[9]	
Zinc	µg/L	[9]	
Arsenic	µg/L	[9]	
Cadmium	µg/L	[9]	
Chromium VI [10]	µg/L	[9]	
Lead	µg/L	[9]	
Mercury	µg/L	[9]	
Nickel	µg/L	[9]	
Selenium	µg/L	[9]	
Silver	µg/L	[9]	
Chloroform	µg/L	[9]	
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	[9]	
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	[9]	
Bromoform	µg/L	[9]	

TABLE 4 – SCHEDULE of DEWATERING EFFLUENT SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS FOR ON-SITE WATER STORAGE FACILITIES

Sampling Station	Units	E-xx Effluent Station(s)
Sample Type		G
Flow Rate [2]	Gallons/day	Once per occurrence
Duration of the discharge [2]	Hours and minutes	Once per occurrence
Total volume discharged [2]	Gallons	Once per occurrence
Total Suspended Solids [11]	mg/L	Three times per occurrence
Settleable matter [11]	ml/L-hr.	Three times per occurrence
pH		Once per occurrence
Total Chlorine Residual [6]	mg/L	Once per occurrence
Total PCBs	µg/L	Once per occurrence only if you believe that the water storage facilities contain PCB material

LEGEND FOR TABLE 1 through 4

Types of Samples:

C-24= 24-hour composite sample for continuous discharge

G= grab sample

Frequency of Effluent Sampling:

M = once each month or once in 30 consecutive days

W = once each week or once in 7 consecutive days

Q = once each quarter or once in 3 consecutive months

Summer and Winter:

Summer is from May 1 to September 30 of each year.

Winter is from October 1 to April 30 of each year.

Parameter and Unit Abbreviations:

mg/L = milligrams per liter

µg/L = microgram per liter

ppt = parts per thousand

ml/L-hr = milliliter of solids settled in 60 minutes per liter of sample

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 1

- [1] Composite sample: 24-hour composites may be made up of discrete grabs collected over the course of a day for continuous discharges, or over the duration of the discharge for intermittent discharges. The sample should be volumetrically or mathematically flow-weighted. Samples for inorganic pollutants may be combined prior to analysis. If only one grab sample will be collected, it should be collected during periods of maximum peak flows. Samples shall be taken on random days.
- [2] You may estimate the flow rate, volume or duration of the discharge to the best of your knowledge and explain how the flow was estimated in the self-monitoring report.
- [3] Routine discharges can be intermittent or continuous discharges. Routine discharges are normally planned or scheduled discharges. Examples of routine discharges are discharges of filter backwash water, treatment unit dewatering/drainage water, leakage water, treatment system flushing water during hydro testing with facility start-up after facility shut down; facility on-site water storage facility drainage; excess raw water release, etc.
- [4] Non-routine discharges are normally unplanned or emergency discharges, and emergency in nature, such as discharges from treatment unit overflows and broken waterlines within the treatment facility, etc.
- [5] Composite samples are preferred for these constituents. However, due to the relative consistent nature of the discharge, grab samples are permissible.
- [6] It is a violation of this permit if the field test (Standard Methods 4500-Cl F and G) shows that the effluent chlorine residual is 0.08 mg/L or greater.
- [7] The hourly monitoring frequency may be reduced to once in every two (2) hours if the first three samples show compliance with this permit requirement.
- [8] Acute Toxicity Monitoring (96-hour static renewal bioassay test):

The following parameters shall be monitored on the sample stream used for the acute toxicity bioassays, at the start of the bioassay test and daily for the duration of the bioassay test, and the results reported: water hardness, alkalinity, pH, temperature and dissolved oxygen. Ammonia nitrogen shall be measured and un-ionized ammonia calculated whenever fish bioassay test results fall below 90% survival. Furthermore, if the fish survival rate in the effluent is less than effluent acute toxicity limits specified in the Order, or the control fish survival rate is less than 90%, a bioassay test shall be restarted with new fish and tests shall continue back to back until compliance is demonstrated. Back to back is intended to mean after immediate cleanup of the test system and restart in accordance with the testing protocols required by the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program certification process. For intermittent discharges, the back-to-back test can be started when the discharge resumes.
- [9] For receiving water sampling, the Dischargers can determine the monitoring frequency based on the site-specific situations. The data must be sufficient to characterize the concentration of


each toxic pollutant in the ambient receiving water. The data on the conventional water quality parameters (pH, salinity, and hardness) should also be sufficient to characterize these parameters in the ambient receiving water at the point after the discharge has mixed with the receiving waters.

- [10] Total Chromium may be substituted for Hexavalent Chromium at the Discharger's discretion. Total chromium sample may be collected as composite.
- [11] The first sample shall be taken before the discharge. The second sample shall be taken at the beginning of the discharge and the third sample shall be taken just before the end of the discharge. The samples shall be taken from the on-site water storage facility dewatering effluent and, to the maximum extent possible, be representative of the discharge effluent quality.
- [12] Acute toxicity testing is not required for raw water discharges.

X. SELF-MONITORING PROGRAM CERTIFICATION

I, Loretta K. Barsamian, Executive Officer, hereby certify that the foregoing Self-Monitoring Program

- 1. has been developed in accordance with the procedure set forth in this Board's Resolution No. 73-16 in order to obtain data and document in compliance with waste discharge requirements established in Board Order No. R2-2003-0062.
- 2. may be reviewed at any time subsequent to the effective date upon written notice from the Executive Officer or request from the Discharger, and revisions will be ordered by the Executive Officer.
- 3. is effective as of September 1, 2003.


LORETTA K. BARSAMIAN
Executive Officer

Attachment B – Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, August 1993
(Not included here due to length, available at
<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb2/download.htm>)

Attachment C – Notice of Intent (NOI) and NOI Instruction

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION**

NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) to comply with the terms of the region wide General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit authorizing discharges from surface water treatment facilities.

General Permit No. CAG382001

Order No. R2-2003-0062

FOR REGIONAL BOARD USE ONLY

WDID:	Date NOI Received:	Date NOI Processed:
Case handler's Initial:	Fee Amount Received*: \$	Check #:

* Annual fee will be based on permitted discharge flow rate and fee schedule adopted available at www.swrcb.ca.gov. Fee schedule is subject to change. If your facility only has emergency discharge, the first annual fee is \$1,000, and the succeeding annual fee will be based on the discharge rate in the previous year and the most current fee schedule available at www.swrcb.ca.gov.

I. OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION (Provide a separate form for each facility)

A. Agency Information

Agency Name		Agency Type (Check One) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Public Agency 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Private 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify the type:	
Agency Address			
City	State	Zip Code	Agency Phone No.
Contact Person's Name & Title	Contact Person's Email	Contact Person's Phone No.	

B. Facility Information

1. Facility Name		Operator Type (Check One) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Public Agency 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Private 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify the type:	
Facility Location		Facility Phone No.	
City	State	Zip Code	
Contact Person's Name & Title	Contact Person's Email	Contact Person's Phone No.	

II. BILLING ADDRESS

Send to: <input type="checkbox"/> Owner/Operator (Enter information at right only if it is different from above) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Enter information at right)	Name		
	Mailing Address		
	City	State	Zip Code

III. DISCHARGE EFFLUENT INFORMATION

1. Describe the proposed discharge(s). List any potential pollutants in the discharge. Attach additional sheets if needed.			
2. List types of discharge:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Backwash water/settling basin discharge	<input type="checkbox"/> Treatment unit discharge	<input type="checkbox"/> Treatment unit leakage	<input type="checkbox"/> Treatment unit drainage water
<input type="checkbox"/> Treatment unit flushing water	<input type="checkbox"/> Water storage drainage		<input type="checkbox"/> Raw water release
<input type="checkbox"/> Any other discharges? Specify:			
3. Total Discharge flow rate/maximum permitted discharge flow rate: _____ Average daily flow rate (gallons/day): _____ Maximum daily flow rate (gallons/day): _____			
4. Frequency of settling basin discharge: <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous <input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency			

IV. DISCHARGE WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

1. Grab sample of the following parameters must be tested and reported. Provide laboratory data sheets in addition to completing the following tables.

Discharge point 1:

Parameter	Value or Range of Values	Units	Test Method	Method Detection Limit	# of samples
Effluent Monitoring					
Turbidity (0.1 NTU)		NTU			
Total Suspended Solids		mg/L			
pH (0.1 standard units)				Not applicable	
Chlorine Residual		mg/L			

Copper		µg/L			
Zinc		µg/L			

Discharge point 2:

Parameter	Value or Range of Values	Units	Test Method	Method Detection Limit	# of samples
Effluent Monitoring					
Turbidity (0.1 NTU)		NTU			
Total Suspended Solids		mg/L			
pH (0.1 standard units)				Not applicable	
Chlorine Residual		mg/L			
Copper		µg/L			
Zinc		µg/L			

Discharge point 3:

Parameter	Value or Range of Values	Units	Test Method	Method Detection Limit	# of samples
Effluent Monitoring					
Turbidity (0.1 NTU)		NTU			
Total Suspended Solids		mg/L			
pH (0.1 standard units)				Not applicable	
Chlorine Residual		mg/L			
Copper		µg/L			
Zinc		µg/L			

Attach separate sheets if there are more than three discharge points.

V. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

Name(s) of Receiving State Water:		
Receiving water 1 _____ Receiving water 2 _____ Receiving water 3 _____		
Discharge Point Coordinates into the Receiving State Water:		
<u>Receiving water 1</u>		
Discharge point 1: Latitude: _____	Longitude: _____	Hardness range: _____
Discharge point 2: Latitude: _____	Longitude: _____	Hardness range: _____
Discharge point 3: Latitude: _____	Longitude: _____	Hardness: _____
<u>Receiving water 2</u>		
Discharge point 1: Latitude: _____	Longitude: _____	Hardness range: _____
Discharge point 2: Latitude: _____	Longitude: _____	Hardness range: _____
Discharge point 3: Latitude: _____	Longitude: _____	Hardness range: _____

Receiving water 3

Discharge point 1: Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____ Hardness: _____

Discharge point 2: Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____ Hardness: _____

Discharge point 3: Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____ Hardness: _____

Are there any additional receiving State water or discharge point?

☐ No

☐ Yes, if yes, provide the information on a separate sheet.

VI. LOCATION MAP

Attach a topographic map or maps of the area. The map(s) should clearly show the following:

1. The legal boundaries of the facility;
2. Locations of all water and wastewater treatment units including sludge handling process if any, such as sand filters, backwash water settling basins;
3. Locations of all the chemical storage tanks and indicate if the secondary containment is provided for each unit.
4. Indicate all the on-site chemical transportation pipelines.
5. The location and identification number of each of the facility's existing and/or proposed intake and discharge points; and
6. The receiving State water(s) and receiving storm water drainage system(s), if applicable, identified and labeled.

VII. FLOW CHART

Attach a flow chart or line drawing diagram showing the general route taken by the effluent from intake to discharge.

VIII. SITE-SPECIFIC BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) PLAN

Attach a site-specific BMPs plan on separate sheets with reference to item IX. The site-specific BMPs plan shall address all specific means of controlling the discharge of pollutants from the facility. The site-specific BMPs plan shall also include schedule and procedures for plan review, plan implementation and annual training.

- ☐ Site-specific BMPs plan is attached with this NOI
- ☐ Attached a copy of BMPs plan required by municipality for potable water discharges from this facility.
- ☐ Site-specific BMPs plan will be submitted 30 days before the commencement of the operation.

Attached a BMP plan for dewatering effluent discharge from water storage facilities at treatment plant.

- ☐ BMPs plan is attached with this NOI
☐ BMPs plan will be submitted 30 days before the dewatering operation

IX. AUTHORIZATION OF REPRESENTATIVE

1. This statement authorizes the named individual or any individual occupying the named position of the company/organization listed below to act as our representative to process the required NOI Form for coverage under the NPDES General Permit for discharge to State waters from the subject facility. The Owner hereby agrees to comply with and be responsible for all the conditions specified in the General Permit.

Company/Organization Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City, State and Zip Code+4: _____

Authorized Contact Person & Title: _____

Phone No.: () _____ Fax No.: () _____

E-mail address: _____

2. A separate authorization statement is attached:

Yes _____ No _____

X. CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direct supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the criteria for eligibility and the development and implementation of Pollution Prevention Practices, if required, will be complied with."

Signature _____ Date: _____

Printed Name & Title: _____

Facility/Agency Name: _____

Phone No.: _____ Fax No.: _____

E-mail address: _____

SWRCB Fee Schedule Revisions
as adopted on October 3, 2002
(Replaces Section 2200 in its entirety)

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
TITLE 23. Division 3. Chapter 9. Waste Discharge Reports and Requirements
Article 1. Fees

Section 2200. Annual Fee Schedules

(a) Each person for whom waste discharge requirements have been prescribed pursuant to section 13263 of the Water Code shall submit, to the State Board, an annual fee in accordance with the following schedules, except as provided in subdivision (b). The fee shall be submitted for each waste discharge requirement order issued to that person.

(1) Annual fees for persons issued waste discharge requirement orders for discharges to land under the Waste Discharge Requirements¹ and Land Disposal² Programs shall be based on the discharge's fee rating according to the following schedule, except as provided in subdivisions (1)(B) and (1)(C).

ANNUAL FEE SCHEDULE FOR DISCHARGES TO LAND			
Threat to Water Quality (TTWQ)	Complexity (CPLX)	Regulatory Programs	
		Waste Discharge Requirements ¹	Land Disposal ²
I	A	\$20,000	\$20,000
I	B	\$12,375	\$16,875
I	C	\$6,750	\$13,500
II	A	\$4,500	\$11,250
II	B	\$2,700	\$9,000
II	C	\$2,025	\$6,750
III	A	\$1,690	\$4,500
III	B	\$900	\$3,375
III	C	\$400	\$1,500

(1)(A) The fee rating is based on the discharge's threat to water quality (TTWQ) and complexity (CPLX), defined as follows:

¹ Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) are those discharges of waste to land that are regulated through waste discharge requirements issued pursuant to Water Code Section 13263 and that do not implement the requirements of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). Examples include, but are not limited to, wastewater treatment plants, erosion control projects, and septic tank systems.

² Land Disposal WDRs are those discharges of waste to land that are regulated through waste discharge requirements issued pursuant to Water Code Section 13263 and that implement the requirements of CCR Title 27. Examples include, but are not limited to, landfills- both active and closed- and operations.

SWRCB Fee Schedule Revisions
as adopted on October 3, 2002
(Replaces Section 2200 in its entirety)

THREAT TO WATER QUALITY

Category "1" – Those discharges of waste that could cause the long-term loss of a designated beneficial use of the receiving water. Examples of long-term loss of a beneficial use include the loss of drinking water supply, the closure of an area used for water contact recreation, or the posting of an area used for spawning or growth of aquatic resources, including shellfish and migratory fish.

Category "2" – Those discharges of waste that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance.

Category "3" – Those discharges of waste that could degrade water quality without violating water quality objectives, or could cause a minor impairment of designated beneficial uses as compared with Category 1 and Category 2.

COMPLEXITY

Category "A" – Any discharge of toxic wastes; any small volume discharge containing toxic waste or having numerous discharge points or ground water monitoring; any Class I waste management unit.

Category "B" – Any discharger not included above that has physical, chemical, or biological treatment systems (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or any Class II or Class III waste management units.

Category "C" – Any discharge for which waste discharge requirements have been prescribed pursuant to Section 13263 of the Water Code not included as a Category "A" or Category "B" as described above. Included would be discharges having no waste treatment systems or that must comply with best management practices, discharges having passive treatment and disposal systems, or dischargers having waste storage systems with land disposal.

(1)(B) The annual fees for persons whose discharges are regulated by a general waste discharge requirement issued by the State Board or a Regional Board shall be based on the TTWQ and CPLX of the discharge. All discharges that are subject to a given permit shall pay the same fee.

(1)(C) "Dredge and Fill Operations Fees" for fill or dredge operations shall be assessed, as follows:

Fill:	One acre or less, flat fee of \$2,250
	More that one acre, \$2,250 per acre or part thereof (not to exceed statutory maximum)
Dredge:	Less than 10,000 cubic yards, flat fee of \$1,125
	10,000 to 20,000 cubic yards, flat fee of \$4,500
	More that 20,000 cubic yards, \$4,500 plus \$1,125 for each additional 5,000 cubic yards or part thereof (not to exceed the statutory maximum)

SWRCB Fee Schedule Revisions
as adopted on October 3, 2002
(Replaces Section 2200 in its entirety)

(2) Annual fees for persons issued permits for discharges to surface waters pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)³ Program shall be based on the discharge's fee rating according to the following schedules.

(2)(A) Each public entity that owns and/or operates a storm water conveyance system, or part of such a system, that is subject to a NPDES permit for storm water discharges from a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) shall pay an annual fee according to the following schedule. The fee shall be based on the population of the public entity according to the most recently published Census. For public entities other than cities or counties, the population figure shall be the number of people using the entity's facilities on a daily basis. Flood control districts and school districts serving students between kindergarten and twelfth grade shall not pay an annual fee if the city or county within the jurisdiction of the district pays an annual fee.⁴

ANNUAL FEE SCHEDULE FOR AREAWIDE MUNICIPAL STORM WATER SEWER SYSTEM PERMITS AND CO-PERMITTEES	
Population equal to or greater than 250,000	\$ 20,000
Population between 200,000 and 249,999	\$ 17,500
Population between 150,000 and 199,999	\$ 15,000
Population between 100,000 and 149,999	\$ 12,500
Population between 75,000 and 99,999	\$ 10,000
Population between 50,000 and 74,999	\$ 7,500
Population between 25,000 and 49,999	\$ 5,000
Population between 10,000 and 24,999	\$ 3,000
Population between 1,000 and 9,999	\$ 2,000
Less than 1,000 population	\$ 1,000

(2)(B) Storm water discharges associated with industrial activities, including construction projects, that are regulated by a general NPDES storm water permit, including those issued by Regional Boards, shall pay an annual fee of \$700. An amount equal to the fee prescribed shall be submitted with the discharger's Notice of Intent (NOI) to be regulated under a general NPDES permit and shall serve as the first annual fee. For the purposes of this section, an NOI is considered to be a report of waste discharge.

³ National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits are issued to point source discharges of pollutants to surface waters and are issued pursuant to Water Code Chapter 5.5, which implements the federal Clean Waters Act. Examples include, but are not limited to, public wastewater treatment facilities, industries, power plants, and ground water cleanups discharging to surface waters.

⁴ For Fiscal Year 2002-03 only, the fee shall be 50 percent of the fee described in this subsection.

SWRCB Fee Schedule Revisions
as adopted on October 3, 2002
(Replaces Section 2200 in its entirety)

(2)(C) All other NPDES permitted discharges shall pay a fee according to the following fee schedule, except as provided in (2)(F). The fee shall be based on the effluent flow specified in the discharge permit. If there is no effluent flow specified, the fee shall be based on the designed flow of the facility.

ANNUAL FEE SCHEDULE FOR PERMITTED FLOW	
Permitted Flow (mgd) ⁴	Fee
Less than .0001	\$ 1,000
.0001 - .49	\$ 2,900
.50 - .99	\$ 4,800
1.0 - 1.99	\$ 6,700
2.0 - 2.99	\$10,500
3.0 - 3.99	\$14,300
4.0 - 4.99	\$18,100
5.0 - Above	\$20,000

⁴Millions of Gallons per Day.

(2)(D) The annual fee for persons whose discharges are regulated by a general NPDES permit issued by the State Board or a Regional Board (excluding storm water permits) shall be based on the effluent flow specified in the permit, except as provided in (2)(F). If there is no effluent flow specified in the permit, the fee shall be based on the designed flow of the facility. If there is no design flow specified in the permit, the minimum fee on the Annual Fee Schedule for Permitted Flow shall be assessed. All discharges that are subject to a given permit shall pay the same fee.

(2)(E) Public wastewater treatment facilities with approved pretreatment programs shall be subject to a surcharge of \$7,600.

(2)(F) Discharges associated with aquaculture activities that are regulated by an individual or general NPDES permit, including those issued by Regional Boards, shall pay an annual fee of \$1,000. An aquaculture activity as defined in Chapter 40, Section 122.25(b) of the Code of Federal Regulations is a defined managed water area which uses discharges of pollutants into that designated area for the maintenance or production of harvestable freshwater, estuarine, or marine plants or animals. The definition for this purpose includes fish hatcheries.

(b) Dischargers who own or operate confined animal feedlots, including dairies, shall not be assessed an annual fee for waste discharge requirements regulating those operations. They shall pay a filing fee of \$2,000, which shall be submitted with each report of waste discharge or NOI. If waste discharge requirements are waived pursuant to section 13269 of the Water Code, all or a portion of the filing fee will be refunded in accordance with section 2200.4.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 185 and 1058, Water Code. Reference: Section 13260, Water Code.

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION**

INSTRUCTION FOR NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) to comply with the terms of the region wide General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit authorizing discharges from surface water treatment facilities to surface waters.

I. OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION

The owner is the organization or person who owns or leases the facility or land where the potable water treatment facility is located. Provide the street address or a description of where the facility is located (i.e., 1234 15th Drive or northwest corner of 1st Street and X Avenue). Please note that each facility must obtain separate coverage under this General Permit

II. BILLING ADDRESS

Provide this information only if the annual waste discharge fee should be billed to a different entity.

III. DISCHARGE EFFLUENT INFORMATION

List all your possible discharges under item 2 of the table. Discharges that are not listed here will not be covered by this general permit coverage, and additional NPDES permit may be needed for any other discharge of wastewater to any of the State waters.

Annual waste discharge fee will be determined base on the total maximum discharge flow rate under this item (III.3). The total maximum discharge flow is also the maximum permitted discharge flow rate. For intermittent discharge, total discharge flow rate equals to the maximum discharge volume in a year divided by 365 days. You may increase or decrease you total discharge flow rate after filing a revised NOI indicating the new total discharge flow rate and receive a NGPC with the revised maximum permitted flow rate.

If your facility only has non-routine (unplanned or emergency) discharges, the annual fee is \$1,000 for the first year and the annual fee for the succeeding year will be based on the maximum flow rate discharged in the previous year.

IV. DISCHARGE WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS

For existing facilities, all of the parameters must be tested by a State certified laboratory and reported on this table. Provide a copy of the laboratory data sheets and Chain of Custody documents, as applicable. For new/proposed facility, enter estimated values to this table. Where there is more than one outfall, you should submit a separate sheet for item IV for each outfall. Test results shall be obtained from a representative sample, which represent your discharge effluent.

V. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

The discharge point is generally the discharge's point of first contact with receiving State waters including storm drain systems. Provide the coordinates of each discharge point. You may use a U.S. Geographical Survey (USGS) or any other appropriate map to interpolate the coordinates.

If the discharge first enters a separate storm drainage system, provide the name of the watercourse or water body that the separate storm drainage system drains to. Please contact the storm drain system owner about your proposed discharge.

Attach a separate sheet if you have more than three discharge points. Properly label the discharge points with numbers, which correspond to the discharge point label on the location map(s) and flow Chart(s) submitted.

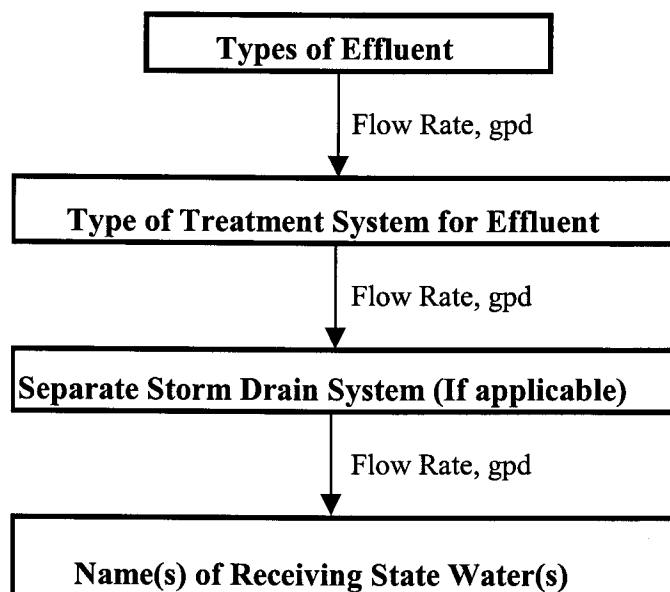
VI. LOCATION MAP

Provide the location map on 8-1/2 by 11 inches sized paper or folded to 8-1/2 by 11 inches. Show at least one mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility on the map.

Indicate the discharge point(s) on the location map, and include all of the required information. The discharge point(s) may include where the discharge exits the facility and enters the roadway right-of-way and then flows into a separate storm drainage system and/or where the discharge directly enters the State receiving waters.

VII. FLOW CHART

An example of a line drawing is given below. The flow chart shall indicate how the discharge effluent from where the wastewater is generated to where the flow enters the receiving State water, including all the treatment systems used to treat the effluent and the approximate amount of flow. The quantity of discharge may be estimated if no data is available.



VIII. SITE-SPECIFIC BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) PLAN

Site-Specific BMPs Plan for Discharges from Surface Water Treatment Facilities

Existing Dischargers shall submit the site-specific BMPs plans with this NOI. A Discharger for a new or proposed facility has the option of submitting its BMPs plan with this NOI or 30 days before commencement of the operation. The site-specific BMPs plan shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

1. Facility operation:
 - (1) Describe the source and characteristics of the raw water;
 - (1) Briefly describe the water treatment processes used in your facility. The description should include a flow diagram that includes all the treatment units at your facility and a brief description of each treatment unit;
 - (2) Water treatment capacity and normal operation rate;
 - (3) Filter backwash frequency and flow rate;
 - (4) Describe chemicals added at each treatment processes;
 - (5) Describe backwash water treatment method (e.g. settling basin).
2. Potential pollutants - Describe potential pollutants that will be generated by the facility operation. These pollutants may include, but are not limited to:
 - (1) Chemical used at the facility;
 - (2) Discharge associated with operation and maintenance of equipment, such as oil and grease and hydraulic fluid leakage and spills;
 - (3) Any debris generated by the operation;
 - (4) Storm water runoff from exposed oil, fuel or any hazardous material storage locations and containment structures; and
 - (5) Evaluation of stream bank conditions at the locations where large amount of water spill may enter the stream; etc.
3. Pollution control and effluent treatment methods – Describe the control and treatment measures for each of the potential pollutants identified under item VIII.2 above,
 - (1) Describe the prevention measures to be implemented to prevent the pollutants from entering your effluent and State water;
 - (2) Describe any measures that will be taken to reduce or eliminate the use of copper compound to the maximum extent practical;
 - (3) Describe the effluent treatment methods to be implemented on-site to remove the pollutants in the effluent. Indicate the treatment system locations on the location map;
 - (4) Describe the maintenance procedures and schedules to maintain the effluent treatment system; and
 - (5) Describe methods to prevent stream bank erosion resulting from the discharge (e.g. bank stabilization, control discharge flow rate).
4. Chlorine Management

- a. *Chlorine storage and transportation.* The BMPs plan should indicate the form of chlorine, such as chlorine gas or sodium hypochlorite, used at the facility. The BMPs plan should include chlorine storage method, storage tank location, size of the secondary containment and if there is any exposed pipes used to transport chlorine;
 - b. *Chlorine spill or leakage prevention.* The BMPs plan should specify the specific means of chlorine handling procedures so that spill can be eliminated, and the emergency response and clean up plan in case there is a spill or leakage. The BMPs plan should also include the schedule for routine inspection of chlorine storage site and transportation piping to detect any potential leakage.
 - c. *Chlorinated water spill.* The Discharger, to the maximum extent possible, shall install an alarm system to provide warning signal for chlorinated water overflow or spill. The BMPs plan shall describe procedures for dechlorination of the spill or overflow.
 - d. *Water release.* The BMPs plan shall include a set of standard procedures for chlorine residual monitoring and dechlorination for water release or discharge to the State waters.
 - e. *Responsibility and training.* The Plan shall identify the names and position of persons that are responsible for the tasks identified in the BMPs plan. The Plan shall also include the schedule(s) for the training.
5. *Responsibility and training.* The BMPs plan shall identify the names and position of persons that are responsible for the tasks identified in the BMPs plan. The BMPs plan shall also include the schedule(s) for BMPs training.

BMPs Plan for Dewatering Effluent Discharge From Water Storage Facilities at Treatment Plant

A Discharger who plans to dewater its on-site water storage facilities and discharge the dewatering effluent should submit a BMPs plan at least 30 days before the planned discharge. The Discharger may submit this BMP plan with its NOI if it is available at the time. The BMPs plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

1. *Effluent water monitoring.* The Discharger shall conduct monitoring of the effluent in accordance with the sampling and monitoring schedule specified under Table 4 of Self-Monitoring Program.
2. *Treatment method.* The BMPs plan should describe the specific treatment method(s) to be used to treat the dewatering effluent prior to discharge, in case that the initial analysis results show that the pollutant level(s) is above the permit limitation(s) in Section B.1 of the General Permit;

3. *Bottom sediment disposal method.* The Discharger shall identify the specific means of preventing the sediments from water storage facility from discharging to the State waters. The BMPs plan should also identify where and how these sediments will be disposed.
4. *Discharge point location and stream bank protection.* The BMPs plan should also include a map indicating the location where the dewatering effluent is expected to enter the stream, the proposed flow rate to prevent stream bank erosion. The calculation used to determine this flow rate should be included. The BMPs Plan should also describe the stream bank stabilization method to be used at the point of discharge.

XI. AUTHORIZATION OF REPRESENTATIVE

Authorization statements are provided for the owner to complete if he wishes to authorize a representative to process this NOI for him. A standard authorization statement is provided under item X of NOI. The owner may provide his own customized statement in a separate letter if the standard statement does not provide appropriate limit of authorization. If you choose to enclose a separate authorization letter, this letter shall be signed by the qualified person (see item XI of this instruction below for the requirement of the qualified person).

Provide the duly authorized representative's information in the applicable item(s). There shall be only one duly authorized representative at any time. The owner may change the designated duly authorized representative at any time during the processing of this NOI. The duly authorized representative will no longer be authorized effective on the date of receipt of any new authorization statement from the owner.

X. CERTIFICATION

The person certifying this NOI Form must meet one of the following descriptions and be employed by the owner listed in item I (Refer to 40CFR 122.22 for more detailed requirements):

For a corporation: (1) A president, secretary treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of the principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or (2) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

For a municipality, State, Federal or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Attachment D – Notice of Non-Applicability

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION**

NOTICE OF NON-APPLICABILITY to inform the Regional Board that the region wide General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for surface water treatment facilities is not applicable to the facility identified on this form.

General Permit No. CAG382001

Order No. R2-2003-0062

I. OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION (If the agency has more than three facilities that need to be listed, provide the information in an attached sheet)

A. Agency Information

Agency Name		Agency Type (Check One) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Public Agency 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Private 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify the type:	
Agency Address			
City	State	Zip Code	Agency Phone No.
Contact Person's Name & Title	Contact Person's Email	Contact Person's Phone No.	

B. Facility Information

1. Facility Name		Operator Type (Check One) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Public Agency 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Private 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify the type:	
Facility Location		Facility Phone No.	
City	State	Zip Code	
Contact Person's Name & Title	Contact Person's Email	Contact Person's Phone No.	

2. Facility Name		Operator Type (Check One) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Public Agency 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Private 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify the type:	
Facility Location		Facility Phone No.	
City	State	Zip Code	
Contact Person's Name & Title	Contact Person's Email	Contact Person's Phone No.	

3. Facility Name		Operator Type (Check One) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Public Agency 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Private 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify the type:	
Facility Location		Facility Phone No.	
City	State	Zip Code	
Contact Person's Name & Title	Contact Person's Email	Contact Person's Phone No.	

☐ Additional owner information attached

II. BASIS OF NON-APPLICABILITY The facility operator identified in item I is not required to comply with the above General Permit for the following reason:

1. Facility Name _____

- ☐ 1. This facility is not a surface water treatment facility as described in the General Permit Findings.
- ☐ 2. There is no discharge from this facility to any of the State water. (Please be noted that any future discharge from this facility to State water will be considered as discharge without a permit and it is violation of Water Code section 13260 through 13264)
- ☐ 3. All discharges from this facility are regulated by an individual NPDES permit.
Individual NPDES Permit No. _____
- ☐ 4. Other reasons for non-applicability, please explain below:

2. Facility Name _____

- ☐ 1. This facility is not a surface water treatment facility as described in the General Permit Findings.
- ☐ 2. There is no discharge from this facility to any of the State water. (Please be noted that any future discharge from this facility to State water will be considered as discharge without a permit and it is violation of Water Code)
- ☐ 3. All discharges from this facility are regulated by an individual NPDES permit.
Individual NPDES Permit No. _____
- ☐ 4. Other reasons for non-applicability, please explain below:

3. Facility Name _____

- ☐ 1. This facility is not a surface water treatment facility as described in the General Permit Findings.
- ☐ 2. There is no discharge from this facility to any of the State water. (Please be noted that any future discharge from this facility to State water will be considered as discharge without a permit and it is violation of Water Code)
- ☐ 3. All discharges from this facility are regulated by an individual NPDES permit.
Individual NPDES Permit No. _____
- ☐ 4. Other reasons for non-applicability, please explain below:

III. CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direct supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the criteria for eligibility and the development and implementation of Pollution Prevention Practices, if required, will be complied with."

Signature¹ _____

Date: _____

Printed Name & Title: _____

Note 1. Please refer to NOI instruction, item XII for signature requirement.

Attachment E – Fact Sheet

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION
1515 CLAY STREET, SUITE 1400
OAKLAND, CA 94612
(510) 622-2300 ♦ Fax: (510) 622-2460

FACT SHEET

FOR
GENERAL NPDES PERMIT and WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS for
Discharges from Surface Water Treatment Facilities
NPDES General Permit No. CAG382001

PUBLIC NOTICE:

Written Comments

- Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning this draft General Permit as of the date of its release.
- All comments must be received in writing by the Board no later than 5:00 p.m. on May 9, 2003 in order to be considered. This includes comments to be made at the public hearing to be held on June 18, 2003.
- Send comments to the ATTN: Jenny Chen, the contact person for this permit. She may be reached at (510) 622-2405, or by e-mail at jc@rb2.swrcb.ca.gov, if you have questions.

Public Hearing

- This draft General Permit will be considered for adoption by the Board at a public hearing located at Elihu Harris State Office Building, 1515 Clay Street, Oakland, CA; 1st floor Auditorium.
- This meeting will be held on: June 18, 2003, starting at 9:00 am.

Additional Information

- For additional information about this matter, interested persons should contact Board staff member: Ms. Jenny Chen, Phone: (510) 622-2405; email: jc@rb2.swrcb.ca.gov

This Fact Sheet contains information regarding issuance of General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit and waste discharge requirements for discharges from surface water treatment facilities. The Fact Sheet describes the factual, legal, and methodological basis for the proposed permit and provides supporting documentation to explain the rationale and assumptions used in deriving the limits.

I. INTRODUCTION

This order establishes a general permit regulating discharges from surface water treatment facilities. This Order does not regulate the discharges from water treatment facilities using membrane filtration systems because the operation and wastewater generated by membrane filters are different from wastewater generated from conventional filtration system such as

sand or dual media filters. Discharges, such as potable water discharges from water line breaks, raw water discharges, from other treatment processes in a surface water treatment facility, which uses membrane filtration, can still be covered under this general permit.

Adoption of this Order is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21000) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code [California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)] pursuant to Section 13389 of the California Water Code. Additionally, this Order as it relates to existing facilities is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Title 14 California Code of Regulations § 15301. The requirements in this Order will ensure that there is no water quality impact.

II. DESCRIPTION OF EFFLUENT

Currently, potable water discharges are conditionally exempted discharged under municipal storm water permits issued to certain cities and counties. Only six surface water treatment facilities owned by East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) are currently regulated by six individual NPDES permits. Among these six EBMUD's facilities, only the Orinda plant discharges continuously. The other five plants discharge occasionally. All six facilities have sedimentation basins to treat or store backwash water. There were few incidents of chlorinated water discharges due mainly to operation error. There were also several violations of the acute toxicity for backwash water discharge from Orinda filter plant. There was no total suspended solids (TSS) violation. TSS concentrations from EBMUD's effluent were generally below 10 mg/L.

EBMUD also took six samples from five of its plants and analyzed for priority pollutants. The Regional Board staff believes that the six samples from five of EBMUD's water treatment plants may not be representative of the discharge effluent qualities of other water treatment facilities in this region. Therefore, facility specific effluent and receiving data are required in order to conduct reasonable potential analysis.

III. GENERAL RATIONALE

The following documents are the bases for the requirements contained in the proposed order, and are referred to under the specific rationale section of this Fact Sheet.

- Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (hereinafter the CWA).
- Federal Code of Regulations, Title 40 (40 CFR)- Protection of Environment, Chapter 1, Environmental Protection Agency, Subchapter D, Water Programs, Parts 122-129 (hereinafter referred to as 40 CFR specific part number).
- Water Quality Control Plan, San Francisco Bay Basin, adopted by the Board on June 21, 1995 (hereinafter the Basin Plan). The California State Water Resources Control Board (hereinafter the State Board) approved the Basin Plan on July 20, 1995 and by California State Office of Administrative Law approved it on November 13, 1995. The Basin Plan

defines beneficial uses and contains water quality objectives (WQOs) for waters of the State, including Suisun Bay.

- California Toxics Rules, Federal Register, Vol. 65, No. 97, May 18, 2000 (hereinafter the CTR).
- State Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, April 28, 2000 (hereinafter the State Implementation Policy, or SIP).

IV. SPECIFIC RATIONALE

1. Basis for Discharge Prohibitions

- a. **Prohibition A.1 (A.1. Discharge of effluent/treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in the Notice of Intent, NOI, is prohibited)**

This prohibition is based on the Basin Plan to protect beneficial uses of the receiving water from un-permitted discharges, and the intent of sections 13260 through 13264 of the California Water Code relating to the discharge of waste to State Waters without filing for and being issued a permit

- b. **Prohibition A.2 (A.2. no discharge of chlorinated water)**

The Basin Plan contains a toxicity objective stating, "All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses to aquatic organisms". Chlorine is lethal to aquatic life. The recommended freshwater quality criterion is 0.01 µg/L, 1-hour average (U.S. EPA, 2002). This level is not measurable with current techniques. Therefore, this prohibition ensures active dechlorination measures be employed by Dischargers instead of reliance on passive chlorine dispersion to employ with the higher non-detect compliance threshold of 0.08 mg/L allowed in the monitoring program. The limit and monitoring is still necessary, however, to verify that dechlorination did occur.

- c. **Prohibition A.3 (A. no discharge of bottom sediments from on-site water storage facilities)**

This prohibition is based on the Basin Plan's objective on sediment. Although the permit contains settleable matter and suspended solids limit, this prohibition is to emphasize the importance of preventing solids from discharging to State waters.

- d. **Prohibition A.4 (A.4. no contamination of storm water by fuel and oil)**

This prohibition is to implement the Basin Plan's objective on oil and grease. Although on-site hazardous material storage is regulated under other regulations, the purpose of the prohibition is to emphasize that storm water contamination should be prevented consistent with common storm water pollution prevention practices.

e. Prohibition A.5 (A.5. no discharge shall not cause contamination of State water)

This is a general prohibition, which is based on Clean Water Act and Water Code.

2. Basis for Effluent Limitations:

a. Effluent limitation B. 1. a. b. c.&d (Limits for total suspended solids, chlorine residual and pH, and settleable solids for water storage facility dewatering effluent discharge):

These limitations are based on Basin Plan objectives and best professional judgment.

Total suspended solids, chlorine residual and pH limitations are based on the Basin Plan criteria in table 4-2 for effluent limitations for conventional pollutants. These limits are technology-based limits. The intent of a technology-based effluent limitation is to require a minimum level of treatment for discharge effluent based on currently available treatment technologies while allowing the discharger to use any available control technique to meet the limitations. While these limits were developed primarily for sewage treatment facilities, they are also applicable to other discharges. Most surface water treatment facilities in the Region are currently treating their backwash water effluent to remove solids before discharge. Based on staff's best professional judgment, we believe these limits are technically achievable, economically feasible, necessary to protect the receiving water, and are generally consistent with limits from previous individual permits for similar facilities.

b. Effluent limitation B. 2. (Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity)

The whole acute toxicity limitation is based on Basin Plan toxicity objective of "all waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses to aquatic organisms". The permit limitation is based on Basin Plan Table 4-4, acute toxicity effluent limits.

3. Basis for Receiving Water Limitations

a. Receiving water limitations C.1 (conditions to be avoided):

These limits are based on the narrative and numerical objectives contained in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan

b. Receiving water limitation C.2 (pH variation):

This limitation is based on the Basin Plan's objective for pH (p. 3-3, Chpt. 3). A variation of 0.5 pH unit is considered to be protective of the receiving water.

c. Receiving water limitation C.3 (Turbidity):

This limitation is based on the Basin Plan's turbidity objective.

4. Basis for Provisions

a. Provisions D.1, 2, 3, 4 & 5. (NOI, NOI Review, NGPC and Permit Compliance)

These provisions are based on 40 CFR 122.21.

b. Provision D.6 (site-specific BMPs plan)

The Clean Water Act requires the permit with technology-based effluent limitations to include technology-based requirements. The technology-based requirement requires application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT) and the best available technology economically achievable (BAT). Therefore, this General Permit requires the Dischargers to develop and implement a site-specific BMPs plan to reduce and eliminate the pollutants discharge to the receiving State waters. Chlorine and chlorine residual in treated water are the major pollutants associated with water treatment facility operation and management. This Order requires the Discharger to address on-site chlorine management and dechlorination issues in its site-specific BMPs.

Some counties or cities require water treatment facilities to develop and implement best management practices for discharges from their water treatment facility to storm drain system. This General Permit does not require these facilities to develop another BMPs plan. These facilities can continue implementing their current best management practices approved by their Counties or Cities.

The minimum contents of site-specific BMPs plan are specified in the instructions for the Notice of Intent. All BMP measures are good house keeping requirements and do not require additional construction, operation or maintenance. We believe that it is practically feasible and economically achievable to implement all the BMP measures required by site-specific BMPs plan.

c. Provision D.7 (BMPs plan for on-site water storage facilities dewatering effluent discharge)

This provision is based on BPJ. Occasionally, treatment facility needs to dewater its on-site water storage facilities for maintenance. This activity is not part of routine operation, occurs infrequently, and lasts only for a short period. Therefore, this Order

requires the Discharger to develop a separate BMPs plan for this operation. This plan can be submitted 30 days before the planned dewatering, or with NOI if it is available.

d. Provision D.8 (Backwash Water Settling Basin Operation and Maintenance):

This provision is based BPJ. The effluent limits prescribed in this Order are technology limit. The purpose of submitting this manual is for Dischargers to demonstrate if they are operating and maintaining the best practicable control technology economically achievable. Additionally, we would like to have an opportunity to provide our comments if we foresee any potential problems that may cause exceedance of effluent limits.

e. Provision D.9 (Acute toxicity):

This provision is based on the Basin Plan requirement stated in Chapter 4

f. Provision D.10 (Toxicity Reduction Evaluation, TRE, Requirement):

This provision is based SIP requirement and Basin Plan objectives.

g. Provision D.11 (Self-monitoring program):

Dischargers are required to conduct self-monitoring of the permitted discharges in order to evaluate compliance with permit conditions. Monitoring requirements are given in the Self-Monitoring Program (SMP) of the permit. This provision requires compliance with the SMP, and is based on 40 CFR 122.44(i), 122.62, 122.63 and 124.5.

h. Provision D.12 (Standard provision and reporting requirements):

The purpose of this provision is to require compliance with the standard provisions and reporting requirements given in this Board's document titled, Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for NPDES Surface Water Discharge Permits, August 1993. This document is included as part of the permit as an attachment of the permit. Where provisions or reporting requirements specified in the permit are different from equivalent or related provisions or reporting requirements given in 'Standard Provisions', the specifications given in the permit shall apply. The standard provisions and reporting requirements given in the above document have previously been adopted by the Board, and are based on various state and federal regulations.

i. Provision D.13 (Facility modification/maintenance):

This provision requires Dischargers to inform the Board about the modifications made to its facility, which will affect effluent quality. The provision also requires the

Discharger to inform the Board if the outfall is relocated or eliminated so that the Board can make any necessary modification to its permit coverage.

j. Provision D.14 (Change in control of ownership):

The provision is based on 40 CFR 122.61(b).

k. Provision D.15 & 16 (New water quality objectives and permit re-opener):

This provision allows future modification of the permit and permit effluent limits as necessary in response to updated water quality objectives that may be established in the future, as well as the availability of effluent monitoring data that allows the Board staff to conduct reasonable potential analysis. This provision is based on 40 CFR 122.62 and 124.5.

l. Provision D.17 & 18 (NPDES permit, expiration and reapplication):

This provision is based on 40 CFR 122.46 (a)

5. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENT APPEALS

Any person may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to review the decision of the Board regarding the Waste Discharge Requirements. A petition must be made within 30 days of the Board of Board action.

Attachment F – August 6, 2001 Letter (Not included here due to length, available at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb2/download.htm>)